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K.2 Area C – Borrow Pits, Stockpile Area, and Access Roads

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Area C borrow pits would be used for excavation of basalt and fine textured material, such as silt loam, gravel, or sand, for the construction of closure covers to be placed over low-level waste (LLW) trenches in Alternative Groups A through E and MLLW trenches in all alternatives. The HCRL conducted a cultural resources review of the 926-ha (2287-ac) Area C borrow pit in February 2002 (see Figure K.1).

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K.2.1 Literature and Record Search – Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

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Staff of HCRL conducted a records and literature search that revealed a small section of Area C has been previously surveyed in 1994 for cultural resources (Bard et al. 1994). The survey was conducted in the northwestern portion of Area C. Three isolated finds were recorded in the project area:

ISOLATE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
HI-94-032	Two white cryptocrystalline silica (css) flakes.
HI-94-036	A historic "fence jack"—a rock pile with remains of a split rail.
HI-94-037	A large historic riveted metal collared cylinder.

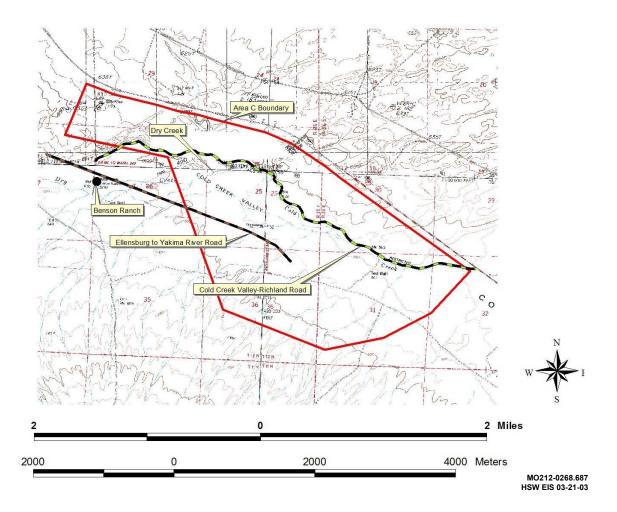


Figure K.1. Area C - Historical Features

A previous cultural resources survey three miles west of the project area resulted in the establishment of the Rattlesnake Springs Archaeological District and listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Fuller 1974). Sites recorded by the survey include evidence of prehistoric activity near Rattlesnake Springs and Dry Creek. The historic White Bluffs Road, which passed through Rattlesnake Springs, was identified in the survey and is listed in the National Register. The road was an important Native American and Euro-American route from Yakima to the town of White Bluffs on the Columbia River and gives evidence to the fact that the Rattlesnake Springs area was a crossroad for Native Americans as well as early Euro-American settlers in the region.

K.2.2 Research Initiatives and Field Reconnaissance

For the purposes of this EIS, a cultural resources survey of Area C is recommended prior to the commencement of excavation activities. HCRL staff has conducted a variety of research initiatives to assess the potential cultural resources impacts the project may have. These activities are summarized below.

• **Historical Research** - During the literature and records search, previous cultural resources investigations, historic maps, land records, and local histories were reviewed. Former residents of the Hanford area were also contacted to see what, if any, historic activity they recalled. Results of this research indicated that portions of Area C, located in the Rattlesnake Flats section of Cold Creek Valley, were used for grazing and ranching from the 1880s to 1943 (see Figure K.1). Irrigation was undertaken at ranches west (Benson Ranch) and south (Snively Ranch) of the project area. Large-scale irrigation efforts for the entire Cold Creek Valley were promoted, but they never reached fruition (Van Arsdol 1972).

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A review of the 1881 General Land Office map of the Cold Creek Valley revealed that the Ellensburg to Yakima River Road traversed the project area in an east-west direction and was possibly used as an Indian trail prior to Euro-American settlement. The 1943 Real Estate maps depict another road connecting Cold Creek Valley with Richland. The road parallels Dry Creek along the northern section of the project area. The maps also note that at the time of the establishment of the Hanford Site, ownership of the project area was divided among the State of Washington, Northern Pacific Railroad, and United States government.

The Benson Ranch, located on the western boundary of the project area, is an unrecorded archaeological site that is noted on the 1915 U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. The Benson Ranch obtained its water for irrigation from Rattlesnake Springs in order to grow alfalfa and other crops, and a well-used trail connected the ranch with the springs (Hinds and Rodgers 1991). Rattlesnake Springs was valued by both prehistoric peoples and Euro-American settlers for its year-round water supply and source of plentiful game. Further, Rattlesnake Springs holds prehistoric significance as there is evidence of aboriginal occupation some distance from the Columbia River. Until recently, most prehistoric archaeological investigations of the mid-Columbia Basin have been conducted along major rivers and tributaries. It was noted that surface findings in the vicinity of Rattlesnake Springs indicate possible human presence as far back as 8000 to 10,000 years.

• Photogrammetry - Aerial photographs from recent decades were analyzed to determine if historic roads still existed and to see if any additional historic activity could be located. The analysis confirmed the location of roads along with various probable cultural features; however, no major sites, such as farmsteads or military encampments (that is, Camp Hanford's forward positions), were observed. In 1963, the U.S. Army conducted maneuvers, called Operation Braveshield, for several weeks in the Cold Creek Valley. The troops proceeded north to Rattlesnake Springs and followed the Cold Creek drainage to the Yakima Firing Range (DOE-RL 1995). At this point, however, little evidence suggests that Area C was used for Army exercises.

• Ethnographic Research - From previous ethnographic interviews conducted by HCRL with local Native Americans, the area has been identified as a travel route for Native Americans between Rattlesnake Springs and the Yakima and Columbia Rivers. The area lies in close proximity to Rattlesnake Mountain, a place considered important by local Native American tribes.

• Archaeological Research and Field Reconnaissance - Previous archaeological surveys in the area, limited to only one small survey (Bard et al. 1994), identified minimal presence of archaeological

remains from the prehistoric and historic periods. To gain additional perspective on the likelihood that significant archaeological remains are located in Area C, staff conducted a field reconnaissance of high potential areas identified by a predictive model developed by the HCRL for the Hanford Site (see Figure K.2). The model indicated the areas located along the dry beds of Cold Creek and Dry Creek would have a moderately high chance of containing archaeological sites. Four staff members conducted a field reconnaissance, principally along the creeks, their tributaries, and along the dirt road parallel to Dry Creek. Cultural material observed included one cryptocrystalline silica flake, numerous rusted cans and contemporary beer cans, military telephone wire, and barbwire fence lines that run parallel to Dry Creek and the dirt road. If significant archaeological remains are present in Area C, they are most likely buried under wind blown deposition.

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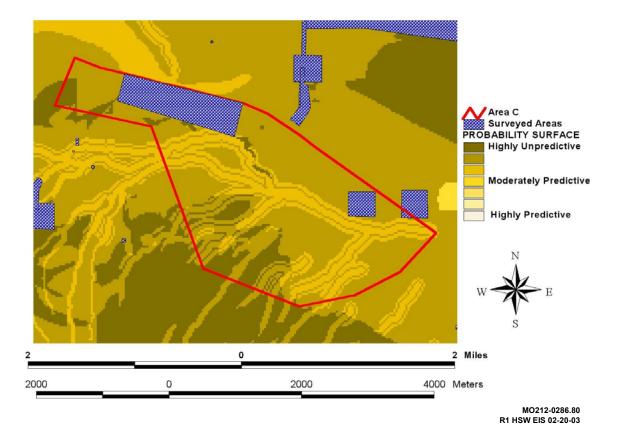


Figure K.2. Area C Predictive Model



Department of Energy

Richland Operations Office P.O. Box 550 Richland, Washington 99352

LIAN 24 1994

Ms. Mary M. Thompson
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Archaeology and
Historic Preservation
Department of Community Development
111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11
Olympia, Washington 98504-5411

Dear Ms. Thompson:

POTENTIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES; ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION DISPOSAL FACILITY

Enclosed is a survey report and site forms for the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) facility project at the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office's (RL) Hanford Site. A survey in the proposed project area identified one prehistoric isolated artifact (HI-89-016), a cobble tool. Nine isolated artifacts consisting of three prehistoric and six historic items; and five sites, one paleontologic, one with prehistoric and historic/modern components, and three with historic components were also recorded. We believe that Sites HP-93-001, HT-93-080, and HT-93-081 do not meet any of the criteria necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Register). The research potential of these sites and of all but one of the isolates has been exhausted through recordation and/or collection. Sites HT-93-083 and HT-93-084 by themselves do not retain nationally significant information. However, viewed in a broader historic context, Euro-American ranching in Southeastern Washington, the sites represent part of the greater archaeological record and may be considered regionally or locally significant. However, since these two sites are outside the proposed ERDF boundaries, the proposed project will have no effect on them.

In accordance with CFR 36, 800.4, RL has made a good faith effort to identify historic properties at this proposed location and to evaluate the eligibility of these properties to the Register. A literature and records review and site surveys, where required, have indicated that no historic properties eligible for the Register will be affected by this undertaking.

If any archaeological or additional historical resources are discovered during project activities, work will be halted and your office consulted immediately. Your office will also be consulted if the site boundaries are modified. Therefore, in accordance with CFR 36, 800.4(d), we are providing documentation supporting these findings to your office.

Your signature below will acknowledge receipt of our notification. Please return a signed copy for our records. If you have any questions or are in need of additional information I can be contacted at (509) 376-6354.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Pasternak, Manager Cultural Resources Program

SID:CRP

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Office of Archaeology

and Historic Preservation

Enclosures: ERDF Site Report & 15 Site Forms

cc w/o encls: G. V. Last, PNL M. K. Wright, PNL D. W. Harvey, PNL R. H. Engelmann, WHC

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M0212-0286.674b HSW EIS 02/12/03



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

111 21st Avenue S.W. • P.O. Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343 • (206) 753-4011 • SCAN 234-4011

February 4, 1994

Mr. Charles R. Pasternak, Manager Cultural Resources Program Department of Energy Richland Field Office P.O. Box 550 Richland, WA 99352

Log: 012894-10-DOE

Re:

Cultural Resources Survey

for ERDF

Dear Mr. Pasternak:

The Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is in receipt of your letter and documentation regarding the above referenced cultural resources survey in the area proposed for the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) at the Hanford Reservation. In addition to the survey report, inventory forms were submitted identifying prehistoric and historic sites and one paleontologic site.

OAHP has reviewed the report and the site forms generated by this survey effort. As a result of our review, we agree with your recommendation that sites HT-93-083 and HT-93-084 should remain unevaluated until such time that development of a context on ranching in southeastern Washington can shed more light on the level of significance of these two properties. It is my understanding that these sites will not be affected by the ERDF project. In addition, we concur with your opinion that the remaining sites identified by this survey effort are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, further contact with OAHP on this project is not necessary. However, in the event the project scope changes or archaeological resources are uncovered during implementation, work should be halted immediately and contact made with OAHP for further consultation.

Mr. Charles R. Pasternak February 4, 1994 Page Two

Charles, thank you for the opportunity to comment on this action. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 753-9116.

Sincerely,

Gregory A. Griffith

Comprehensive Planning Specialist

GAG:aa Enclosure

cc: Mona Wright

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M0212-0286.675b HSW EIS 02/12/03



Department of Energy

Richland Operations Office P.O. Box 550 Richland, Washington 99352

April 15, 1994

Ms. Mary M. Thompson State Historic Preservation Officer Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Department of Community Development 111 West Twenty-first Avenue, KL-11 Olympia, Washington 98504-5411

Dear Ms. Thompson:

CHANGE IN SCOPE: ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION DISPOSAL FACILITY (ERDF) - NO KNOWN HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Since your concurrence with our January 24, 1994, findings on February 4, 1994, the scope of the above mentioned proposed project has been modified. In response to a cultural resources review for a topographic survey of the proposed area it was noted that the sites boundaries had been expanded. The U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (RL) Cultural Resources Laboratory has completed surveying the additional area. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, RL has made a good faith effort to identify historic properties at this proposed location and to evaluate the eligibility of these properties to the Register. A literature and records review and a survey have indicated that no historic properties eligible for the Register will be affected by these undertakings.

If any archaeological or additional historical resources are discovered during project activities, work will be halted and your office consulted immediately. If the scope of the proposed undertakings are revised, your office will also notified immediately. Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d), we are providing documentation supporting these findings to your office.

M0212-0286.676a HSW EIS 02/12/03

Your signature below will acknowledge receipt of our notification. Please return a signed copy for our files. If you have any questions or are in need of additional information I can be contacted at (509) 376-6354.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Pasternak, Manager Cultural Resources Program Site Infrastructure Division

SID:CRP

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Enclosure: HCRC #94-600-032

cc w/o encl:

- P. Nickens, PNL D. Harvey, PNL M. Wright, PNL

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- R. Phillips, PNL
- R. Engelmann, WHC
- J. Van Pelt, CTUIR, w/encl.

M0212-0286.676b HSW EIS 02/12/03

K.15